





# ***Daily Report***

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## **Sub-Saharan Africa**

FBIS-AFR-92-143  
Friday  
24 July 1992

# Daily Report

## Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-92-143

### CONTENTS

24 July 1992

NOTICE TO READERS: An \* indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

#### FRONT PAGE

#### INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

ECOWAS Council of Ministers Meets in Dakar [PANA] .....	2
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#### CENTRAL AFRICA

##### Central African Republic

Coalition Rescinds Decision To Attend Debate [Libreville Radio] .....	3
---	---

##### Chad

Envoy Explains Recruits' Occupation of Embassy [Njamena Radio] .....	3
--	---

##### Congo

Opposition Groups To Merge in Parliament [Brazzaville Radio] .....	3
--	---

##### Rwanda

President Views Arusha Accord at News Conference [Kigali Radio] .....	4
Colonel Comments on Cease-Fire Violations [Kigali Radio] .....	4

#### EAST AFRICA

##### Ethiopia

'Internal Security Measures' Increased [Addis Ababa International] .....	6
--	---

##### Somalia

Fighting With 'Coalition Groups' in Kismaayo [Mogadishu Radio] .....	6
--	---

##### Uganda

Museveni Comments on Readiness for Multipartyism [London International] .....	6
---	---

#### REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

UN Special Envoy Continues Consultations .....	8
ANC's Mbeki Comments [SAPA] .....	8
ANC Sets New Conditions [Umtata Radio] .....	8
Meeting With Judge Goldstone [SAPA] .....	8
Tutu Comments After Talks [SAPA] .....	8
Further on Waddington Report on Police Inquiry .....	9
De Klerk Advised Against Visit [Umtata Radio] .....	9
Denial From President's Office [SAPA] .....	9
Police Commissioner Comments [SAPA] .....	9
NP To Support Adjustments [SAPA] .....	10
SAP's Kotze, ANC's Niehaus Comment [Johannesburg International] .....	10

ANC To Issue Code of Conduct for Mass Action [Johannesburg TV] .....	11
PAC Criticizes ANC Actions During March [Umtata Radio] .....	11
Qwa-Qwa, Security Forces Seek To Curb Violence [Johannesburg Radio] .....	11
KaNzwane Chief Opposes Rejoining Swaziland [THE SWAZI OBSERVER 24 Jul] .....	12
Article Reassesses Breakdown of Coosaa Talks [THE STAR 23 Jul] .....	12
CP Concepts, Proposals for Afrikaner State Viewed [PATRIOT 17 Jul] .....	13
24 Jul Press Review on Current Events, Issues [THE STAR 24 Jul, etc.] .....	14

## SOUTHERN AFRICA

### Angola

Savimbi's Candidacy for Presidency Announced [Luanda Radio] .....	16
Officials Discuss Joint Armed Forces Formation [Luanda Radio] .....	16

### Mozambique

Further Reportage on Chissano-Dhlakama Meeting .....	16
Mocumbi Comments [Maputo Radio] .....	16
Mediator Announces 4 Aug Date [Lisbon International] .....	17
Chissano Views Meeting [Maputo Radio] .....	17
Government, Renamo Discuss Demobilizing Troops [Maputo Radio] .....	17
Pademo Proposes Transition After Cease-Fire [Maputo Radio] .....	17

### Namibia

Minister Says RSA 'Reneging' on Walvis Bay [THE NAMIBIAN 20 Jul] .....	17
Weapons Caches Viewed as ANC 'Hot Potato' [TEMPO 19 Jul] .....	18

### Swaziland

King Meets Korean Delegation, Discusses Issues [THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND 24 Jul] .....	19
--	----

### Zambia

MMD Official Comments on Corruption Allegations [London International] .....	19
--	----

### Zimbabwe

Shamuyarira on Opposition Parties, Other Issues [London International] .....	20
Party Leader Denies Joining Front Against Mugabe [Johannesburg International] .....	20

## WEST AFRICA

### Ghana

Civil Servants Demonstrate in Accra, Provinces [London International] .....	21
---	----

### Ivory Coast

Houphouet-Boigny Urges Amnesty for Detainees [Abidjan Radio] .....	21
Diplomatic Relations Established With Kuwait [Abidjan Radio] .....	22

### Liberia

Comments on Reported ULIMO-NPFL Fighting Noted .....	22
Sawyer News Conference [Monrovia Radio] .....	22
ECOMOG Unaware of New Fighting [Monrovia Radio] .....	23



**Niger**

Further Reaction to Recognition of Taiwan Noted .....	23
HCR Condemns Decision [Niamey Radio] .....	23
PRC Medical Team Stops Work [Niamey Radio] .....	23
Students Union Rejects Decision [Niamey Radio] .....	24

**Nigeria**

Babangida, Uganda's Museveni Address Dinner [Lagos International] .....	24
SDP Presidential Candidate Outlines Platform [NEW NIGERIAN 2 Jul] .....	25
Drug Enforcement Agency Assesses Results [NEW NIGERIAN 4 Jul] .....	25

**Sierra Leone**

Strasser Meets Saudi Official, Asks for Assistance [Freetown Radio] .....	25
---	----

**Togo**

Opposition Leader Gunned Down During Attack [Lome Radio] .....	26
Details of Constitutional Referendum Announced [Lome Radio] .....	26

**Togo**

Tavio Amarin, first national secretary of the Pan-African Socialist Party and a member of the High Council of the Republic, was shot and seriously wounded by "a man in civilian clothing," Lome radio reported.

**Ivory Coast**

In an address to the nation carried by Abidjan radio, President Houphouet-Boigny announced that he had "asked the government to present to the National Assembly an amnesty law" releasing all persons detained following the "painful events" of 18 February.

**Mozambique**

Foreign Minister Mocumbi said that his government had not yet received official notification of the date for the meeting between President Chissasno and Renamo leader Dhlakama, Maputo radio reported. Lisbon international cited Italian mediator Mario Rafaelli as saying that the meeting would take place on 4 August.

**ECOWAS Council of Ministers Meets in Dakar**

*AB2407110092 Dakar PANA in English 0932 GMT  
24 Jul 92*

[Text] Dakar, 24 July (PANA)—ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] Executive Secretary Abass Bundu said in Dakar Thursday [23 July] that despite the community's trade liberalisation scheme, member states had not given it the necessary priority at the national level. Bundu was making his note of presentation before the 16 delegations of the ECOWAS Council of Ministers' three-day meeting which opened in the Senegalese capital.

Highlighting other problems, he said that the community had failed to put its decisions into the national legislations and administrative regulations. They had also failed to print and circulate ECOWAS customs documents. He named other shortcomings as the inadequate training of government officials responsible for applying community schemes and of the scheme's poor publicity in the business community.

Citing a World Bank report conducted on behalf of the ECOWAS Secretariat, Bundu said that there were at least 18 non-tariff barriers which need not exist in the region if the states really wanted free trade and economic integration. Therefore, he said, the community should formulate a minimum agenda for action to remove some of the obstacles identified by the World Bank.

He said measures to facilitate the free flow of goods and services across national boundaries should include the simplification of transit and customs procedures and the reduction of checkpoints on international highways.

Others are an increased use of national currencies in intra-community trade, the payments for transactions in local currencies and the issue of the ECOWAS travel certificate.

So far, only Burkina Faso, Ghana and Nigeria have reportedly been issuing the travel certificate.

## Central African Republic

### Coalition Rescinds Decision To Attend Debate

AB2407102592 Libreville Africa No 1 in French  
1230 GMT 23 Jul 92

[Text] The Central African opposition is back to square one. After declaring its intention to participate in the grand national debate, it has now just decided to boycott the meeting. From Bangui, here is a report by Alain-George Ngatoua:

[Ngatoua] The Consultative Group of Democratic Forces [CFD] has contested the duration of the grand national debate which begins on 1 August. Abel Goumba of the CFD claimed that 20 days of deliberations were not enough and that they would not enable participants to assess 30 years of the one-party system. He said, therefore, that the CFD will not take part in the deliberations. First, Abel Goumba expressed the CFD's categorical refusal to take part in the grand national debate which, according to him, was unilaterally convened by the head of state.

[Begin Goumba recording] No, we will absolutely not take part in the meeting. As long as the circumstances under which we live do not change, this meeting will only serve as a mere facelift for our institutions as has been the case so far. We cannot really assess a crisis which is the result of 30 years of a one-party system in 20 days. We will not take part in the grand national debate so long as Kolingba continues to impose a monologue on the Central African people and so long as Kolingba does not understand that Africa and the world in general are in a period of democratic transition.

Kolingba took the responsibility to summon unilaterally and arbitrarily meetings of the National Preparatory Commission in which we did not take part. He is continuing to organize sham meetings which, in fact, are extraordinary congresses of his party, the Central African Democratic Rally, with the sole objective of rigging the elections. [end recording]

[Ngatoua] Abel Goumba added that President Andre Kolingba was continuing to look for sources of finance for the national grand debate.

## Chad

### Envoy Explains Recruits' Occupation of Embassy

AB2407101092 Ndjamena Radiodiffusion Nationale Tchadienne in French 1900 GMT 22 Jul 92

[Text] On 20 July, a group of Chadian recruits in Ethiopia occupied our embassy in Addis Ababa. They even went as far as seizing the keys to the office, thus preventing the embassy staff from going about their normal duties. What do these students want and what is the situation there at the moment? Mr. Abbas Ali,

Chadian ambassador to Ethiopia and permanent representative of Chad at the OAU in Addis Ababa, explained the situation to our reporter Mahamat Dassimien this morning:

[Begin recording] [Ali] First, we would like to state that these people are not students, but rather Air Force recruits sent to Ethiopia for training [words indistinct]. In other words they are Chadian Air Force recruits. There are (?19) of them undergoing training in Ethiopia at the moment.

I believe these recruits were somewhat exasperated by the hard times they are going through at the moment. It should be pointed out that they came to the embassy on 20 July after having made representations to the embassy and to the Chadian authorities requesting an improvement in their living conditions. On 20 July they came to make their voices further heard. You see, (?generally), whenever such a situation arises, there are always individuals who get out of hand. This is what happened during my absence. I am in Ndjamena at the moment and since my first secretary was temporarily absent from the embassy, the recruits took advantage of the situation to invade the locally recruited staff [words indistinct]. They took control of the embassy which they occupied for 24 hours. But on 21 July, they realized the difficulties the country is passing through. They realized that no immediate solution could be found by occupying the embassy, so they handed the embassy back and, as I talk to you now, my staff have resumed normal work.

[Dassimien] What, in fact, are they demanding?

[Ali] The recruits are demanding what everyone else is demanding. [Words indistinct] and there are others who have not received their grants since January, so they are complaining. (?quite naturally). Considering that they depend on their grants while abroad, one [words indistinct]. [end recording]

## Congo

### Opposition Groups To Merge In Parliament

AB2307082592 Brazzaville Radio Nationale  
Congolaise Network in French 1830 GMT 16 Jul 92

[Excerpts] The Ngali traffic circle was the scene for the first merger between the Congolese Movement for Democracy and Integral Development [MCDDI] and the Rally for Democracy and Social Progress [RDPS]. The alliance has just been formed. Roger Olivera has the details:

[Begin recording] Indeed, the sun and the dove [symbols of the parties concerned] made an appointment this afternoon in the blazing sun of the Ngali traffic circle to celebrate the recently agreed to merger between Bernard Kolelas' MCDDI and Jean-Pierre Tystere-Tchicaya's RDPS. Other alliance members are Joachim Yhombi-Opango's Rally for Democracy and Development, the Congolese Social Democratic Party [led by Clement

Mierassa], the Union of Democratic Forces [led by Charles David Ganso], and the Union for Progress [led by Jean-Martin Bemba]. The coalition is still open to other parties and hopes to sustain the momentum of the sovereign national conference. [passage omitted]

The aim of the merger is to secure enough members of parliament to give the alliance an overwhelming majority in the future national assembly. The MCDDI and the RDPS already control a large proportion of the country's major urban centers. [passage omitted] [end recording]

## Rwanda

### President Views Arusha Accord at News Conference

EA2307174592 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French 0430 GMT 23 Jul 92

[Excerpts] The president of the Republic ended his visit to Brussels yesterday with a news conference. We now join our special correspondent in Brussels, Robert Simba:

[Simba] About 60 Belgian and foreign journalists were in attendance to find out from the president himself about the situation in Rwanda, the political problems, the war, and the negotiations with the Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF] and the Arusha agreement in particular. The head of state said the situation in our country remained difficult, but there was hope for a peaceful settlement of the conflict based on negotiations. The head of state expressed optimism. Contacts had resumed, but were still taking place in the context of war. The Arusha agreement must be respected. There are logistical problems with the deployment of a group of observers charged with monitoring the effective implementation of the agreement reached between the Rwandan Government and the RPF in Arusha.

Whatever the case, France, Belgium, and Germany had promised their assistance to the end. This was mentioned during talks which the president of the Republic held with French and Belgian officials. This will be the first step in the implementation of the Arusha agreement. After this, the two sides will start talks on the political points defined in the agreement.

The president of the Republic hoped that the negotiations would take place not only as soon as possible, but also under the healthiest conditions so as to remove the fears still troubling the refugees, thus allowing them to join the wave of democracy now taking place in Rwanda. The refugees would then be able to participate in the elections and join the process.

[Begin Habyarimana recording] I would like to tell you that the democratic process has started, and no one can stop it. The train is on the tracks, and no one can stop it. Besides, I do not think that the return of refugees should be a prerequisite for this process. On the contrary, the process must be strengthened and the strengthening

continues. Those who decide to return can do so. They will join the process. I cannot specify how this will be done. There are 16 political parties and more can be created. The process will continue and I do not think that anybody can stop it. [end recording]

[Simba] [passage omitted] During the news conference a group of about 30 pro-RPF demonstrators gathered in front of the Rwandan Embassy in Belgium. They called for peace and national unity and carried placards reading support the Arusha agreement.

### Colonel Comments on Cease-Fire Violations

EA2307184092 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French 1115 GMT 23 Jul 92

[Text] Who is violating the Arusha truce signed by Rwandan Government representatives and those of the Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF] rebels? This is a complicated question. On 22 July, we sent special correspondents to the front. They met leaders of our Armed Forces. Listen to Colonel Bizimungu:

[Begin recording] [Bizimungu] The Arusha agreements stated that the truce was to start at midnight, Kigali time, on 19 July. We received relevant instructions on the matter and we scrupulously followed them. To our great disappointment, on 20 July at 1100, our military positions in Butaro were attacked by the rebels. The people of (Kinyororo), (Kuriba), and (Rugendabari) witnessed this. Shelling and attacks on our positions continue.

[Correspondent Jean-Baptiste Bamwanga] Accusations are coming from each side. The government forces, i.e., the Rwandan Armed Forces, say there has been a violation of the truce by the RPF, while the RPF says the Rwandan Armed Forces committed the violation. So, accusations come from each side. How can you convince listeners of the truth of what you are saying?

[Bizimungu] The war against the RPF has been going on for the last two years now. The aggressor who attacked us on 1 October 1990 has never been honest to himself. Many attempts to find a negotiated settlement have been made. But our enemy has always denied his barbarous acts.

I think that currently, with the truce, if you take in its exact definition, the two conflicting parties should stop the war unilaterally. We have done so because we have received instructions from our authorities, believing that the other side would follow parallel instructions. The agreement between the two of us was to display goodwill. We have stuck to the agreement—something which they have denied all along. The cheating they have engaged in proves that today too they will not do otherwise.

I believe that it is the duty of the Rwandan Government to lodge accusations against the RPF for its aggression

and for violating the truce. On the other hand, I feel that as long as there is no neutral referee—and here I refer to the group of neutral military observers—there will always be reciprocal accusations.

For our part, we have decided, since we are a governmental institution, to stick to the principle according to which we have to implement government decisions. I hope that on the other side the rebels have got their own hierarchy and that they will follow orders. I do not know whether orders have been issued; I do not know whether

they were issued and simply not obeyed. Thus, I would like to request a neutral monitoring team, which will be able to provide more realistic conclusions. [end recording]

Tanzanian President Ali Hassan Mwinyi has expressed concern over the repeated violations of our national truce. In a communique published this morning, the Tanzanian head of state asked the two parties to put an end to acts likely to shake the trust and goodwill that prevailed during the Arusha peace negotiations.



**Ethiopia****'Internal Security Measures' Increased**

EA2307210892 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia  
in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT  
23 Jul 92

[Text] Reinforced internal security measures were to be put in force in all government and other organizations, beginning today. The directive issued on 22 July said the measures were found necessary to strengthen security measures aimed at protecting various economic and service-rendering establishments against what it termed anti-peace and anti-charter elements.

A statement by the Office of the Prime Minister said forces of organized terror and subversion continue committing atrocities against the people in various parts of the country. The statement said all nationals should remain vigilant against forces bent on destruction and destabilization. Detailed guidelines on the practical application of the measures have been already forwarded to all concerned organizations.

**Somalia****Fighting Within 'Coalition Groups' in Kismaayo**

EA2307205092 Mogadishu Voice of the Somali  
Republic in Somali 1700 GMT 23 Jul 92

[Text] Reports from Kismaayo, the regional capital of Jubbad Hoose, say that of late there has been heavy fighting among the self-styled coalition groups.

The fighting was sparked off following a dispute over who should administer the port of Kismaayo. As a result, forces of the first zone which had been stationed there and forces of the fourth zone, all of which were United Somali Congress forces, fought a tough battle, using heavy and light arms.

Our SONNA reporter who filed this report from Kismaayo added that the forces of the fourth zone were completely driven away from Kismaayo, during which their weapons and ammunition were captured and 20 of them killed. Our reporter said that the men who opposed the act [words indistinct].

Our reporter further added that [words indistinct] and the fighting was caused when Colonel Ahmad Omar Jays [Somali Patriotic Movement commander] appointed his relatives to be town administrators, infuriating area residents, and leading to the detention of some men.

The situation in Kismaayo is volatile, coupled with food shortages and frequent looting of whatever little is there. The frequent outbreaks of fighting in Kismaayo have paralyzed relief work aimed at helping the affected people in the town and its environs.

**Uganda****Museveni Comments on Readiness for Multipartyism**

AB2307175092 London BBC World Service  
in English 1705 GMT 18 Jul 92

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni has described himself as a freedom fighter rather than a politician and since coming to power in 1986, he has rejected the introduction of multiparty elections, arguing that Uganda could not afford the divisions that would inevitably result. However, increasing pressure has been put on Museveni, both from abroad and within, to give way and follow the path of so many of Uganda's neighbors towards multipartyism.

A constitutional committee has been touring in the country, assessing what kind of political system the people want. It is due to report its findings to Parliament. And in the meantime, there is intense speculation in Uganda as to whether if the multiparty constitution was adopted, would Yoweri Museveni stand as a presidential candidate; and that is a question Emma Patterson put to him in Kampala.

[Begin recording] [Museveni] I will wait a little bit before I answer that question, a little longer in time.

[Patterson] Given your opposition to multipartyism, would you consider heading up a new party and contesting the elections?

[Museveni] The NRM [National Resistance Movement] can be a party and can win elections. There is no doubt about that.

[Patterson] Do you think it is more likely that the NRM would contest an election than perhaps a new party which you might form? There has been talk about the United Republic Party, I think, as being a possible candidate.

[Museveni] Well, I have not heard of that United Republic. But the names do not matter. What matters is that the people associated with the NRM may form a party and others associated other groups may form parties. But the point is that I do not think that multiparty politics would be healthy now because the society is still weak, it is still backward, we do not have sufficient horizontal linkages in our society and we do not have a middle class. We have mainly a tribal society which has not yet metamorphosed into an industrial society. We have got a preindustrial society and I do not think this type of society can engage in healthy multiparty type of democracy. That is all.

[Patterson] You have talked about Ugandans being politically ignorant. Would it not help them if you were to allow political parties to campaign to express their political ideologies to educate the public through that means?

[Museveni] They would simply obscure the truth even more. They will obscure the truth. They would exploit the ignorance of the population, you know, tribe, religion and .... [pauses] just completely obscure the debate rather expose it.

[Patterson] What do you think of people who accuse you of taking an overly paternalistic attitude to Ugandans?

[Museveni] I do ... [pauses] these people lost 800,000 people in these upheavals. Surely they were not doing that for sport. If they knew how to sort out their matters, why did they have to lose so many people? In the last 30 years, during the time of Amin, during the time of Obote, we lost not less than 800,000 people, murdered for political reasons. So I am not paternalistic, I just simply know the patient. If a doctor says this person may die if you do not give him this treatment, if he does this, that is not paternalism. This is just diagnosis. We should call it a diagnosis. And it a diagnosis with a history. We are not talking out of the air.

[Patterson] If the elections take place in 1994, how long should political parties—if multipartism is introduced—be given to campaign, do you think?

[Museveni] If it is introduced? But does it take long? In fact a campaign for four months, half a year? I do not see what really the people should be able to grasp or what these groups are saying in a fairly short time, should not have a prolonged time of political competition, so that one also can bring in stability.

However, I would question you not to assume that multipartism would be allowed. The people may not accept it. They may want to go on with their no-party democracy. That is a model you BBC does not seem to talk much about. We have got a model here which we call no-party democracy, that is democracy without parties. That should also be given hearing. [end recording]



**UN Special Envoy Continues Consultations****ANC's Mbeki Comments***MB2307165492 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1605 GMT 23 Jul 92*

[By Hilka Birns]

[Text] Johannesburg July 23 SAPA—Representations for continued international involvement in South Africa were made to United Nations special envoy Cyrus Vance on Thursday [23 July] by both the African National Congress [ANC] and the Pan Africanist Congress [PAC]. Mr Vance separately met top delegations of the ANC, PAC, Inkatha and AZAPO [Azanian People's Organization] in Johannesburg to gain insight into political violence and stalled democracy talks in terms of UN Security Council Resolution 765. His mandate is to draw up a set of recommendations to the UN on how to end violence and jumpstart constitutional negotiations.

Thursday's talks were described as positive by the various parties. At a press conference after its 2-1/2 hour session, African National Congress international affairs spokesman Thabo Mbeki was "cagey" on the ANC's exact representations to Mr Vance. However, he revealed its detailed proposals were in the "context of looking at the best and most effective ways by which the Security Council could intervene to help us address these various questions".

Mr Mbeki pointed out that Resolution 765 stipulated that the Security Council remain committed to the South African issue until a democratic political transformation was achieved. "It's a commitment to be seized and remain engaged with this issue until you have this new constitution and a new democratic government. So it's not a temporary intervention. It's permanent to that point when South Africa becomes a democratic society."

At an earlier press conference, Pan Africanist Congress leader Clarence Makwetu his organisation had proposed an international commission to investigate and monitor the political situation in South Africa. "We said that the issue of violence that is confronting us is beyond our control. We need an outsider, an impartial body to look into ways and means of bringing an end to violence," said Mr Makwetu.

According to Mr Mbeki, the ANC's talks with the UN envoy were the beginning of a process with follow-up talks, attended by ANC President Nelson Mandela, expected before the departure of the UN delegation on July 30. He said the organisation had made comprehensive representations on violence to Mr Vance, but had not asked him "to do anything" to prevent a planned week of mass action.

The ANC disagreed with representations made to the UN by Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] President Mangosuthu Buthelezi, who said mass action led to increased tension and violence. That argument justified violence

against peaceful demonstrators, Mr Mbeki said. The ANC was committed to peaceful demonstrations and people's rights not to take part in them.

Mr Buthelezi earlier on Thursday told Mr Vance that despite UN intervention there would be no peace as long as the ANC/SACP [South African Communist Party] alliance continued its mass action campaign. He said the IFP, in "frank" and "in-depth" talks, had proposed a multiparty conference to review the current impasse. He also made clear he would not attend a meeting of National Peace Accord signatories at month-end, due to what he believed were contraventions of the accord by the ANC.

Mr Mbeki later confirmed the ANC would attend the meeting and expressed the hope that everyone interested in peace would follow suit.

**ANC Sets New Conditions***MB2407062292 Umtata Capital Radio in English  
0600 GMT 24 Jul 92*

[Text] The ANC [African National Congress] has added two new conditions for resuming constitutional talks. The organization says it wants 400 political prisoners freed and security laws scrapped if talks are to resume. The ANC presented the new preconditions to the UN special envoy, Cyrus Vance. The organization's international affairs chief, Thabo Mbeki, says the two demands come in addition to that for the ending of violence.

**Meeting With Judge Goldstone***MB2407110192 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1024 GMT 24 Jul 92*

[Text] Johannesburg July 24 SAPA—Extensive data from the Goldstone Commission and the National Peace Secretariat were submitted to UN special envoy Cyrus Vance on Friday [24 July] when he began the second phase of his fact-finding mission to South Africa, SABC radio news reports.

Mr. Justice Richard Goldstone held talks for two-and-a-half hours with Mr. Vance and was then joined by the chairman of the National Peace Secretariat, Mr. John Hall. Mr. Justice Goldstone said the meeting was most constructive, but he declined to comment further.

Mr. Vance is to meet Democratic Party [DP] leader Dr Zach de Beer and senior DP member Colin Eglin after lunch followed by talks with Archbishop Desmond Tutu. His last round of talks on Friday will be with 10 church leaders representing various denominations in South Africa.

**Tutu Comments After Talks***MB2407143192 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1312 GMT 24 Jul 92*

[Text] Johannesburg July 24 SAPA—Anglican Archbishop Desmond Tutu was hopeful on Friday that stalled

negotiations could be revived within days, but warned the ANC/COSATU [African National Congress/Congress of South African Trade Unions] general strike beginning on August 3 could lead to severe strife.

Archbishop Tutu made these comments on Friday after he emerged from a lengthy meeting with UN special envoy Mr Cyrus Vance at a downtown Johannesburg hotel.

Saying he and Mr Vance had met as friends due to their association with the international negotiations network formed during the Carter era, Archbishop Tutu said it was unfortunate the meeting had taken place when South Africa was at the edge of a precipice.

"At this time, I had hoped that people would be talking about an interim government and a constitution-making body. I hope the collapse of the COSATU/SACCOLA [South African Consultative Committee on Labor Affairs] talks is temporary because the talks in themselves brought hope for an early restart of negotiations."

The anti-apartheid cleric warned that the rejuvenation of the mass action campaign by the ANC and COSATU on August 3 could lead to chaos.

Nevertheless, he saw a resumption of talks and immediate, clear action to deal with the violence by the authorities within the next few days.

Archbishop Tutu also urged all sides to commit themselves to a sovereign constitution-making body, saying it was necessary for peace and stability in South Africa.

Dealing with the violence, the archbishop said one way to curb it was to place the security forces directly at flashpoints, such as at hostels and squatter settlements.

In that manner, they would be able to respond as soon as possible to possible clashes.

Mr Vance is scheduled to meet Democratic Party leader Zach de Beer and religious leaders during Friday afternoon.

#### Further on Waddington Report on Police Inquiry

##### De Klerk Advised Against Visit

MB2307170492 Umtata Capital Radio in English  
1500 GMT 23 Jul 92

[Text] The Waddington report says F.W. de Klerk ignored advice against visiting Boipatong the weekend after the massacre there. The report was compiled by a British criminal investigation expert from an inquiry into the SAP's [South African Police] investigation into the killings last month. Peter Waddington says he found that the state president decided to go ahead with his abortive visit to Boipatong against advice not to go there.

Referring to the shooting incident that followed De Klerk's visit, the report says police maintained that no casualties had been traced from this, and that the SAP

said television pictures showing casualties lying on the ground had been fabricated by members of the crowd faking death or injury.

##### Denial From President's Office

MB2307200992 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1931 GMT 23 Jul 92

[Text] Pretoria July 23 SAPA—The State President's Office has strongly denied that Mr F W de Klerk was advised not to visit the Boipatong township last month after the massacre there. Mr de Klerk's office was responding on Thursday [23 July] night to reports on the British expert investigation into police handling of the massacre. "It is not correct that the state president was advised not to visit Boipatong."

"The state president did indeed consult with the minister of law and order (Mr Hernus Kriel), who advised him after he (Mr Kriel) had consulted senior SA Police [SAP] officers to the effect that the visit was in order," Mr de Klerk's office said. "The state president was accompanied during the visit by the minister of law and order as well senior SAP officers."

"The orchestrated demonstration against the visit of the state president suddenly manifested itself while the president was there. After consultation with the state president, the minister of law and order instructed that the president's programme should be revised in order to prevent incidents."

In an additional comment, the commissioner of police, Gen Johan van der Merwe, said: "The South African Police categorically denies that any senior officer or member of the force ever advised President de Klerk not to visit Boipatong".

##### Police Commissioner Comments

MB2307173892 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1704 GMT 23 Jul 92

[Text] Pretoria July 23 SAPA—Urgent attention is being given to the Waddington report on the SAP [South African Police] response to the Boipatong massacre, says Police Commissioner Gen Johan van der Merwe. He added however that steps already taken by the SAP to eradicate shortcomings had not been considered, and that local circumstances were apparently not taken into account. "Notwithstanding, the report is considered valuable and urgent attention is being given to those aspects requiring adaptation."

His reaction on Thursday [23 July] followed the earlier report on the Waddington inquiry, led by British University Professor Prof P A J Waddington, which criticised the SAP organisational handling of the Boipatong massacre investigation, but said there was no evidence of police complicity.

Gen van der Merwe said steps already taken by the SAP included a comprehensive investigation into training of

police, which had been supplemented by the report of two senior SAP members who had been sent overseas to investigate policing. A start had already been made in upgrading police operation rooms but this was being hampered by sanctions and limited funds. The SAP was presently investigating alternative methods of documenting crime information.

Gen van der Merwe said an investigation had already been launched under the guidance of Unisa [University of South Africa] Prof Jacob van der Westuizen into the efficient use of manpower.

"The recommendations are at present under consideration, but in the meantime steps have already been taken to ensure that members in unrest areas are (used) in such a way that the maximum number of members are available during times when the most imminent danger is threatening and that no shortcomings occur during changing of shifts. There are however, real problems in this regard which must be taken into account."

One of the points in the Waddington report, under the heading of inadequate command and control, noted: "The unavailability of manpower and the deployment of those that were available allowed this massacre to be perpetrated unhindered". Gen van der Merwe said in his statement that the numerical strength of the Internal Stability Unit would be expanded in unrest areas, especially as far officers were concerned.

Measures to achieve greater co-ordination between unrest units had been adopted. "Other aspects are at present under serious consideration by the... police whereafter possible further steps will be considered."

#### NP To Support Adjustments

*MB2407093792 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0847 GMT 24 Jul 92*

[Text] Pretoria July 24 SAPA—If any adjustments had to be made to the South African Police following the Waddington report on the police's handling of the Boipatong massacre, the National Party [NP] would support them.

This was said in a statement by NP law and order spokesman Hennie Smit, adding that the police could not be elevated above "justified criticism".

His statement came in the wake of the Waddington document in which the police's handling of the Boipatong massacre was sharply criticised. At the same time no evidence had been found that there had been direct police complicity in the June 17 massacre, the report said.

Mr Smit said the report rebutted the "false allegations" from the African National Congress [ANC].

"The ANC has to take note of the full report, and like Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel, comment in a balanced manner," he said.

Law-abiding citizens should show more appreciation towards the police and make less unsubstantiated allegations, he said.

The NP honoured every member of the police force who carried out their task under difficult circumstances, he added.

#### SAP's Kotze, ANC's Niehaus Comment

*MB2407142192 Johannesburg Radio RSA in English  
1100 GMT 24 Jul 92*

[Text] There are red faces in both the South African Police force and the African National Congress [ANC] following the release of a report by a British team of police experts into the law and order aspects surrounding the recent massacre of some 40 people in Boipatong, south of Johannesburg. The investigating team headed by Reading University criminologist, Dr. P.A.J. Waddington, has found South African Police response before, during, and after the massacre to have been, quote, woefully inadequate and incompetent. But the British investigators also found no evidence of police complicity in the massacre as had been alleged by the ANC. The team, in fact, criticized the ANC for being uncooperative. On the line we have South African Law and Order Ministry spokesman Craig Kotze, speaking to Angus Begg.

[Begin recording] [Kotze] The government welcomes Dr. Waddington's report as part of the greater debate on policing in South Africa. Government has also stated through the minister that it clearly intends approaching the Waddington report with the necessary gravity and the minister has announced a number of steps, including, of course, asking for a long-term report from the commissioner of police. The minister has also announced a number of other steps. One of those includes that the management board of the South African Police and the general staff and other members of the top management give further urgent attention to the Waddington report in order to provide the minister with recommendations and by (?submitting seven names). In addition the minister has also decided that in order to provide as broad a perspective as possible on this matter, that a wide range of expert opinion be consulted for comment on possible recommendations.

[Begg] Captain Kotze, reading between the lines, does it look like urgent action, and I'm talking about action, will be taken?

[Kotze] Well quite clearly, the government is taking the Waddington report very seriously. Obviously one must realize that the Waddington report is after all a personal view. It remains one facet of a larger debate on policing in South Africa. Clearly there will be people who could differ from Dr. Waddington on a number of key issues, but obviously, in the interest of balance and perspective, one cannot see Dr. Waddington's report in isolation from a number of other crucial issues affecting the debate on policing in South Africa, one of those being



that it must be pointed out that the bona fides of both the government and the South African Police, with regard to Boipatong, and by implication the rest of South Africa, must be accepted as being beyond reproach due to the fact that at the request of the police Dr. Waddington was invited by the government to actually come to South Africa in the first place.

[Begg] Returning to the details of the Waddington report, if I could quote a short section, I'm sure you are familiar with it: If the defects, and here we're looking at the structure of the police force, if the defects are to be addressed it will require thorough reappraisal of the entire organization backed by the political will to ensure sufficient funding.

[Kotze] Well quite frankly, at the moment clearly we are busy with a reappraisal process. As I've mentioned before, neither the government nor the police is scared of actually trying to find out where the mistakes lie within the police force, and to do something about that, and quite clearly we do regard this matter in an extremely serious light and something, if necessary, will be done.

[Begg] And now on the line we have the ANC's Carl Niehaus.

[Niehaus] Well, as you remember the ANC had said, after the Boipatong massacre, that the responsibility for that massacre, in the final analysis, be attributed to the South African Police who failed to anticipate and intervene during, or prevent the mass murders, or to summarily arrest the perpetrators at or near the scene of the massacre and that also includes, of course, the Boipatong massacre. Now the Waddington report expressly confirms the ANC's position in this regard.

[Begg] Now that's all very well Mr. Niehaus, but the Waddington report did also take a different view regarding direct police complicity in the massacre. They said they found no evidence of it. Would you go along with it? Do you expect this now?

[Niehaus] Well, at this stage the Waddington report simply says it has found no evidence to prove that, at this stage. There is still a further process of gathering evidence about the activity of the police around the whole Boipatong massacre.

[Begg] Sticking to the report Mr. Niehaus, Dr. Waddington did criticize the ANC and, as they put it, affiliated organizations for advising township residents not to cooperate with police in its investigation. Does your organization accept the blame for such action?

[Niehaus] The refusal to cooperate with the police was essentially a decision taken by the community, to which the local ANC structure then gave expression. Such a decision was based on the poor prosecution rate of the SAP in other matters. The perception that existed in the community is that the police was [words indistinct] involved and also the widespread apprehension that witnesses would be harassed and attacked, and until the

police can actually provide a basis for confidence in their investigation, the mistrust between the community and the South African Police will continue to bedevil police operations. [end recording]

#### ANC To Issue Code of Conduct for Mass Action

MB2407073292 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network  
in English 0500 GMT 24 Jul 92

[Text] The ANC [African National Congress] has said that it is committed to peaceful mass action next month. The organization will be issuing guidelines to its followers early next week on how to ensure this. ANC Secretary General Cyril Ramaphosa said that a strict code of conduct would be observed and that he trusted the police and other parties would follow suit. He said the right of those wanting to participate in the strike, and those not wanting to do so, should enjoy equal respect.

Earlier, it was disclosed that all but one of the major political groups had accepted the Goldstone Commission's interim agreement on how public demonstrations should be conducted. The rules and procedures for mass demonstrations, marches, and picketing were accepted by the SAP [South African Police], ANC, SACP [South African Communist Party] and COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions]. However, the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] declined to endorse the agreement on the grounds of a clause banning the carrying of dangerous weapons during demonstrations.

#### PAC Criticizes ANC Actions During March

MB2407125792 Umtata Capital Radio in English  
1100 GMT 24 Jul 92

[Text] The PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] has condemned the ANC [African National Congress] march in Butterworth in Transkei on Wednesday. In its words, such political thuggery will not be tolerated. In a media statement released today, the PAC says it's warning the ANC to stop forcing innocent people to participate, in its words, in the aimless and short-sighted marches. The statement says the PAC feels such conduct is a recipe for violence. The PAC says on Wednesday ANC members forced people out of their workplaces and out of kombis [minivans] and prevented children from attending schools to make them take part in the Butterworth march.

#### Qwa-Qwa, Security Forces Seek To Curb Violence

MB2307143192 Johannesburg Radio South Africa  
Network in English 1100 GMT 23 Jul 92

[Text] A joint operational center involving the Qwa-Qwa police, the South African Police [SAP], and the South African Defense Force [SADF] has been set up in Phuthaditjhaba to prevent and combat any violence arising from the mass action campaign by the ANC [African National Congress] alliance.

The chief minister of the self-governing state, Dr. D.K. Mopedi, said in a statement that all parties in South Africa had to take the necessary action to fight the violence in the country. He said that the burning of properties or the endangering of lives should be stopped, so that people could carry on with their daily lives, their work, and community activities.

### **KaNgwane Chief Opposes Rejoining Swaziland**

MB2407084092 Mbabane THE SWAZI OBSERVER in English 24 Jul 92 pp 1, 18

[Report by Bhekis Matsebula: "KaNgwane Minister Disowns SD"]

[Text] KaNgwane Chief Minister, Mr Caiphus Zitha, says his government strongly rejects the incorporation of the homeland into Swaziland. In turn, he has suggested that Swaziland should seek incorporation into South Africa.

Speaking in an interview with this newspaper yesterday, Mr Zitha said he was curious about the revival of this issue.

"I am curious as to why this horse is constantly flogged. Is there an ulterior motive? I invite Swaziland to seek incorporation into South Africa," he said.

Mr Zitha was reacting to Press reports both in the local and South African media where the Prime Minister, Mr Obed Dlamini, is reported to have said negotiations for the reunification of KaNgwane homeland and Swaziland were underway.

Mr Zitha said: "In response to considerable and various reports in the media of the Prime Minister, Mr Obed Dlamini's statements resurrecting the question of the incorporation of KaNgwane into Swaziland, I wish to respectfully, but unequivocally draw the following to the Prime Minister's attention.

"May I recap the prime minister's intention for KaNgwane, which is part of region of the Republic of South Africa."

He quoted one South African newspaper, The Citizen, of Monday 20 1992 which quoted the prime minister to have said: "We do not wish to pressurise South Africa with hot matters during the transitional period, but once they are through with their problems, we would like them to attend to the issue of returning KaNgwane, which is part of our land to Swaziland."

Mr Zitha said no discussion has ever been invited or requested by the Swaziland government since the Supreme Court ruling in 1982.

He said Justice Rumpff Commission which was established to handle the incorporation issue, rejected the proposals for having the homeland incorporated into Swaziland, point out that the Swazi people in South Africa overwhelmingly supported the ruling of the commission.

"Our position on this matter has not changed from that confirmed by the Supreme Court ruling and the Rumpff Commission findings that KaNgwane and its people are South Africans," he said.

"Should Prime Minister Dlamini wish to resurrect this matter with government of the new South Africa, he should feel free to do so," he said.

### **Article Reassesses Breakdown of Codesa Talks**

MB2407114992 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 23 Jul 92 p 22

[Article by Professor Herman Gilliomee, lecturer at Cape Town University, in the "Pattern of Politics" column: "Locked in 'a Balance of Weakness'"]

[Text] This article will attempt to set the agenda for a reassessment of the conflict. It suggests four areas for reconsideration: rediagnosing the nature of the conflict, curbing the violence, finding compromise constitutional solutions and exploring ways of making a settlement stick.

No negotiations can succeed unless there is some common understanding of the nature of the conflict. This is an area where the Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] talks have fallen woefully short. Analysts in general have not fared much better. For instance, one of South Africa's prominent journalists, Phillip van Niekerk, has made the comment that there is only one explanation for the NP's [National Party] rejection of majority rule, "and it is a racist one".

Such an "explanation" is more likely to poison negotiations than facilitate it. Intractable conflicts arise because one group enjoys a historic advantage regardless of whether privilege has been associated with religion, ethnicity or race. But divided societies do change as ruling groups lower their bottom line.

Over the past 10 years, white South Africans have become less and less fixated on racial supremacy or ethnic exclusivity. Instead they overwhelmingly want a new constitution to guarantee public order, physical safety and freedom from discrimination on account of ethnic or racial background. They have little or no confidence in the protection of individual rights under majority rule and they expect civil war, anarchy and chaos if no generally accepted constitution is negotiated.

This, and not any hidden racism, is the reason President de Klerk keeps saying no to Mr Mandela's demand for an "ordinary democracy". Mr de Klerk has no intention of selling out his constituency, reneging on all the commitments he has publicly given.

South Africa's conflict is in fact rather similar to those in the rest of the continent. In his 1989 book, "Ripe for Resolution: Conflict and Intervention in Africa", the respected American scholar William Zartman concludes with respect to post-colonial Africa that "the right and ability to control one's own identity is the highest

political value, and it is natural that there should be fierce competition and manoeuvring among domestic groups and parties to participate in controlling the process by which it is achieved."

Zartman adds that power sharing as a prelude to self-government is rare; instead it is "far more normal to expect each party to be busy knifing the others in order to dominate the process and outcome". Yet attempts to set up power sharing are not worthless for, as Zartman concludes, "the way in which the power struggle is handled in preparation for independence is important in establishing the future rules by which power will be used".

This striking passage highlights the vexed issue of violence which is bedevilling the negotiations in South Africa. The Government on its own can do little to curb the violence accompanying this power struggle; however it can intensify its efforts to demonstrate impartiality. Given the State's poor record of securing convictions in cases of political violence it could consider the establishment of the office of a Special Prosecutor.

This would assign to South African lawyers of high standing, backed by efficient staff, the task of investigating specific cases. It was an office such as this which in the Watergate scandal did so much to restore Americans' belief in their system.

This leaves the issue of majority rule versus power sharing. It is here that the UN's emissary Cyrus Vance could play a major mediating role in the search for a compromise. The first task of a mediator is to spell out in brutal terms to the parties the balance of power. In South Africa it is more proper to talk about a balance of weakness for no party is strong enough to prevail over the other.

The second important task of the mediator will be to explain to the parties that their policy proposals (or what in negotiations jargon is called "Track One" positions) are blocked and that they will have to be shelved regardless of the degree of ideological commitment to them. He must also help them to find a Second Track which could resolve the conflict. Some concrete proposals will be made in this newspaper series.

Thirdly, and perhaps most importantly, a mediator must instill a sense of urgency. If there is no resolution the economy will decay further; however, as noted economist Adam Smith once said, "there is a lot of ruin in a country". Experience shows that crises are best resolved when there is an imminent, unavoidable deadline.

Finally South Africa needs a much more wide-ranging and informed debate about our future constitution. If there is one warning that South Africa must heed above all, [it] is that one coming from Sudan. Here a civil war was terminated in 1972 by superb mediation efforts. However, nine years later the agreement collapsed and the civil war resumed.

An authority on the subject, Kizkias Assefa, noted that although the mediation process had succeeded in finding solutions and generating reconciliation among the negotiators, the agreement did not permeate society: it was not institutionalised.

Assefa added that one cannot talk of a resolution unless "one addresses intense animosities and bitterness and penetrates to deeper levels than mere interest-based mediation would allow". Translated in local terms this means that unless an agreement here penetrates to the level of ordinary policemen or shop-stewards it has little hope of surviving.

The most crucial task facing all South African leaders is to explore ways in which the idea of a settlement can be brought home to the middle-level and grassroots of all political organisations. If Codesa's breakdown dispelled any myth it is that a resolution of the conflict could occur by way of a nice and cosy elite settlement.

#### CP Concepts, Proposals for Afrikaner State Viewed

MB2307155492 Pretoria PATRIOT in Afrikaans  
17 Jul 92 p 6

[Unattributed article on proposals by the Conservative Party's Jan Du Toit: "An Afrikaner Country as the Ultimate Ideal"]

[Text] A perception is being generated by the malicious and uninformed that the Conservative Party [CP] believes that on some bright day it will mark off boundaries for its Afrikaner state, and on the following day its supporters will pack their bags to go and settle there.

The perception is also associated with a scenario of forceful and violent removals of all "strangers" who may find themselves in such a demarcated area. The contrary is of course true.

An Afrikaner state will not come into being overnight, as it requires thorough and careful planning and hard work to make it a viable option.

In the first instance, a lot of negotiation lies ahead within the CP's own ranks. The party's recent special conference has clearly indicated that a tremendous dynamic prevails among supporters of the idea of an Afrikaner state.

The decision to create a study committee which will coordinate and discuss all the proposals and strategies on an Afrikaner state and to then accommodate it within a viable framework is indeed a wise one.

The urgency of the matter has clearly been emphasized by the insistence on timeframes relating to the road



ahead. The days of philosophical and ideological reasoning and emotional appeals seem to be making way for a healthy injection of realism concerning matters of the day.

A considerable element henceforth expects a speedy physical concretization of proposals. This could as well be a timely development, because although the Convention for a Democratic South Africa [Codesa] is tottering, all its players are as determined as ever to institute an interim government.

The African National Congress [ANC]-South African Communist Party [SACP]-Congress of South African Trade Unions-Pan-Africanist Congress alliance is currently enforcing the initiative through its continuing options of resistance and violence.

The present government has shown repeatedly that it succumbs to pressure.

...Should it yield further, the Afrikaner state idea will then be dealing with a different kettle of fish.

In that case, a black-dominated government order will have the initiative. Has there ever been thought about what the options will be if the ANC/SACP becomes the dominant factor in an interim government?

What will then become the point of departure to negotiate for an own state?

As a first step in the process, it is essential that an Afrikaner state be defined in such a way that it satisfies a broad spectrum of supporters of the own state idea. Of course, such a blueprint would not be the final product.

It would only constitute a base from which the next steps can be tackled with confidence. A logical consequence of the scenario thus far is that a negotiation forum be established as soon as possible to accommodate all the players.

Among CP ranks, such a forum will make provision for representation of all nation state supporters on as broad a basis as possible. It would also be supplemented by representatives of the government and organizations, and relevant governments who would want to serve their people through such a dispensation or rearrangement.

Matters which must be thrashed out at such a negotiation forum are inter alia: — marking out every ethnic group's state territory; — qualification for citizenship and interstate civil communications; and — determination of interstate trade and industry.

The main feature of this proposed constitutional ordering is that it will be funded regionally, and thus negate the concept of a unitary state.

Different from Codesa, which emphasizes one undivided South Africa, this forum will also be responsible to a large degree for regional committees which will discuss and negotiate regional issues.

The regional forums will therefore be provided with a considerable measure of negotiating authority. The advantage of such a negotiating strategy is that the entire process cannot be derailed should problems crop up in one region.

It would also act as a motivation for the total discussion. Success in one or two areas would give direction to other areas as they could serve as role models.

That is why it is imperative that regions which are ready with their negotiation forums should start. Those still experiencing problems could fall in later.

The international community accepts the basis of nations as an important determinant of constitutional autonomy. That is why a negotiated settlement between the Afrikaners and for instance the Tswana and the Sotho people could be entitled to international authorization.

As more and more acceptance is given to a regional arrangement, so will the Afrikaner state be settled.

In this way, the Afrikaner will weave himself into his own independent state, rather than talk himself into it.

## 24 Jul Press Review on Current Events, Issues

MB2407134392

[Editorial Report]

### THE STAR

**Failure of Business-COSATU Talks Not Write-Off**—The failure of talks between business and labor leaders intended to reach a common front on calls for mass action "is highly disappointing," stresses a page 12 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 24 July. However, the talks should not be described as "a total write-off." "Worth recalling is both sides' measured assessment that they have established a base for future dialogue on these issues and do not regret the time and effort put into the talks." In the "already overheated political atmosphere," the desire of the Congress of South African Trade Unions, COSATU, alliance "to show their political muscle," can only mean that "violence will be an ever-present danger." "We trust that everyone concerned will bear in mind the original objective of the exercise: to get political negotiations under way once again."

### BUSINESS DAY

**Need To End Regular Annual Work Stayaways**—Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 24 July in its page 8 editorial says the failure of the business-COSATU talks and a looming work stayaway in August "could presage a period of heightened bitterness and conflict, and therefore delays in continuing work towards these goals. But this need not mean that all of the understandings reached need be lost, or that the exercise carried out over the past month was a waste of time." BUSINESS DAY does not question the right of

peaceful protest, nor the right to strike in labor disputes, "but the process of economic reconstruction, which the charter seeks to promote, must include an end to the regular, almost annual, work stoppages which have been a feature of South Africa for the past eight years. It is an economically destructive tactic which does not promote legitimate political goals. It is an archaic remnant of an era of revolutionary romanticism."

#### SOWETAN

No Place for Children in Political Mass Action—"That about 6 million black youth belong to the 'lost generation' or the 'marginalised youth', must give us pause about the involvement of children in political action," states a page 12 editorial in Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 24 July. The general strike and other proposed action "are about solving the political problems of today to prepare a future for these children." Therefore, "it will be an act of faith and handsome gesture for our leadership together to declare publicly that the children must go to school during the action."

#### THE WEEKLY MAIL

ANC Must Make First Move Toward New Talks—Moeletsi Mbeki, a consultant to the African National Congress, ANC, and COSATU, on a project to set up a daily newspaper, writes in Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English for 24-30 July in a page 17 column that the question facing the country "is how to get out of the quagmire and back on the road to a new constitution for South Africa." "The hard logic of the imperatives of power dictates that the ANC will have to make the first move." Mbeki believes the ANC's tactic of suspending negotiations to pressure the National Party, NP, regime to do something about violence is "largely self-defeating—it unwittingly hands over a veto on the ANC getting power to the very people, the perpetrators of the massacres, who do not want the ANC to get into power." Force was the ANC's best option between 1961 and 1990, but it has "now given it up." Therefore what is needed is "negotiations and compromise, perhaps in combination with peaceful mass action as need arises. This, in effect, is the only formula with which to unlock the constitutional crisis that has dogged this country for so many years." Mbeki says the ANC can compromise on an "elected constituent assembly." "As the body drawing up a new constitution is thus putting in polite terms a demand that only the blacks should write the

future constitution. This is tantamount to calling for an unconditional surrender from the NP," which is "unlikely" to happen. The ANC "loses nothing by compromising on the constituent assembly and agreeing that the constitution be drawn up at an all-party conference." The ANC is after all "the single largest party in this country."

Business Must Support Speedier Move Toward Democracy—"We are headed for a two-day general strike next month which—in a climate of rising tension in the townships and on the shop floor—will be enormously costly to both sides and the country as a whole," remarks the page 18 editorial in Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL. The talks failed because COSATU "tried to push business farther than it was ready or able to go." Also, COSATU was "unable to promise that it and its members would not undertake further actions that would damage the economy." However, COSATU "delivered the support of its membership and its alliance partners for the agreement to back off from a lengthy general strike." But these reasons alone would probably not have prevented an accord. "What COSATU really wanted in exchange for the suspension of a general strike was for business to add its powerful voice to the call for a speeding-up of the transition to democracy. SACCOLA [South African Consultative Committee on Labor Affairs] and its members have been tragically short-sighted. They are naturally conservative about being seen to 'side with the ANC.'" "Strike or no strike, confidence will not return until we have stability. Organised business should throw its weight—unequivocally—behind the push for a speedier move to democracy."

#### NEW NATION

Failure of Business-COSATU Agreement 'Reassuring'—Commenting on the failure of talks between SACCOLA and COSATU, Johannesburg NEW NATION in English for 24-30 July in a page 20 editorial says: "It is reassuring that COSATU has not been seduced by these paper agreements which in the current situation lead to a greater suffering of our people. The purpose of agreements such as this one must, at every stage of struggle, be to empower the people rather than emasculate them." Noting the claims that business was going to "switch sides" from supporting government to the ANC, NEW NATION says business is simply being asked to "take sides with the democratic process that is the only guarantor of peace for all our people."



## Angola

### Savimbi's Candidacy for Presidency Announced

*MB2307201392 Luanda Radio Nacional Network  
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 23 Jul 92*

[Text] Abel Chivukuvuku today officially presented to the Supreme Court Jonas Savimbi's candidacy for presidency.

[Begin Chivukuvuku recording] I would like to remind the Angolan people, the national and international communities, that this official presentation is in pursuance of the unanimous decision made by the Seventh Congress of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] held in Cuando Cubango 11-17 March 1991. This decision by the seventh congress was reconfirmed by an enlarged ordinary meeting of the Political Commission held in Luanda last December. Within the framework of Angolan electoral law and the Angolan peace accords, we have fulfilled all conditions for the presentation of Dr. Savimbi's candidacy for the presidential elections. [end recording]

### Officials Discuss Joint Armed Forces Formation

*MB2407081092 Luanda Radio Nacional Network  
in Portuguese 0600 GMT 24 Jul 92*

[Text] The Angolan Armed Forces [FAA] Supreme Command has said in Luanda that the future joint national army must be formed before the dates scheduled for elections.

In a debate on Angolan television's "Opinion" program yesterday, Generals Joao de Matos and Abilio Camalata Numa said the FAA Supreme Command will abide by the plans that have been drawn, despite the problems at hand. Gen. Numa, who spoke about the number of troops currently in the FAA, expressed the hope that the process for incorporating the planned number of forces will be concluded before elections begin.

[Begin recording] [Numa] Right now, we are on the way to having 10,000 men in the FAA.

[Unidentified reporter] Ten thousand men? That means we are still very far from the planned 50,000 men for the army. Do you think all those men will have joined the FAA by the time elections begin?

[Numa] Well, in terms of incorporation, those 50,000 men will be drafted. Now, in terms of training, that is a process that is bound to take time. [end recording]

Gen. Joao de Matos agreed with those views. Notwithstanding various difficulties, he believes that the formation of a joint national army is an ambitious plan.

[Begin De Matos recording] In terms of the peace accords, it is our duty to have a joint national force of 50,000 men formed before elections. We are ambitious

and we want to lead their training to its proper conclusion. Obviously, we are faced with a number of difficulties: There is a lack of money, means, transportation, and so forth. These are difficulties that hinder the rigorous observance of all plans that have been drawn up regarding the FAA's creation. Meanwhile, we have given priority to certain areas. What areas are those? The first was the training of as many FAA cadres as possible. Those cadres included generals, officers, and noncommissioned officers." [end recording]

Gen. Numa said the two armies are bound to be scrapped soon, though it is up to the two chiefs of General Staff to decide on that. He added that August would be the right time to do this.

[Begin Numa recording] According to what I have seen, and reports I have been receiving, I understand neither army wants a unilateral dissolution. That is because the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola had initially opted for scrapping its army on 1 August, the date of its creation. I believe the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola are also planning another date. The two chiefs of general staff are due to meet soon. I am sure they will find a practical solution to the problem and come up with a satisfactory date. Much attention has been paid to this problem because of the need to effectively scrap the two armies very soon. We believe the commands of the two armies will have decided on this matter by mid-August and will be able to respond to the concern all Angolans have expressed about it. [end recording]

Replying to a question concerning control over the war materiel owned by each army, Gen. Numa noted that is a Joint Verification and Control Commission task. He also said that obsolete war materiel will be destroyed, and surplus war materiel will become state property. Meanwhile, the two generals described as excellent relations among the 10,000 men who have already been trained under the FAA's aegis. The two generals denied there has been political interference in their work and proposed that all military barracks and other military installations in the country be urgently rehabilitated.

## Mozambique

### Further Reportage on Chissano-Dhlakama Meeting

#### Mocumbi Comments

*MB2307191292 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network  
in Portuguese 1730 GMT 23 Jul 92*

[Text] Mozambican Foreign Minister Dr. Pascoal Mocumbi revealed in Maputo this afternoon that it has not yet been confirmed that the announced meeting between President of the Republic Joaquim Chissano and Mozambique National Resistance leader Afonso Dhlakama will take place on 3 August. Dr. Pascoal

Mocumbi said the only thing that has been confirmed so far is that the meeting will take place in the Italian capital, Rome.

Renamo and other sources have so far identified 3 August as the date of the meeting but the foreign minister told journalists that the meeting's organizer, Zimbabwean head of state Robert Mugabe, has not yet communicated the date to the Mozambican authorities.

It is known that Mozambican head of state Joaquim Chissano received Robert Mugabe's envoys in Maputo this afternoon, within the framework of preparations for the meeting. Mugabe's envoys were briefed on the Mozambican peace process that has been dragging on for the past two years.

Dr. Pascoal Mocumbi said progress has been registered in recent days in the Mozambican peace talks in Rome, noting that the two sides could reach an agreement any time. Renamo has been demanding that after the signing of a cease-fire agreement, it should continue to administer the areas under its control. During today's meeting, a journalist asked Dr. Mocumbi what is the position of the Mozambican authorities regarding this demand.

[Begin Mocumbi recording] I think that this issue [words indistinct] mechanisms in implementing the cease-fire and how the Mozambican state will organize itself during the period between the cease-fire and the holding of elections. Accordingly, I do not believe that Renamo will continue to stick to this demand if it begins to understand the meaning of an electoral campaign period in a state. [end recording]

#### Mediator Announces 4 Aug Date

LD2407103492 Lisbon RDP Internacional  
in Portuguese 1915 GMT 23 Jul 92

[Text] The first face-to-face meeting between Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano and Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] leader Afonso Dhlakama is definitely confirmed for 4 August. Mediator Mario Raffaelli, coordinator of the Mozambican peace talks mediation, stated the meeting will take place at Villa Madama, the Italian governmental palace, which has hosted high-level international summits and conferences.

The socialist parliamentarian said he has been in constant contact at the highest level with all the parties concerned in the preparation of this summit, to prepare in detail the first direct meeting between Chissano and the leader of the armed movement that has been fighting the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] government for at least 15 years.

#### Chissano Views Meeting

MB2407085492 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network  
in Portuguese 0800 GMT 24 Jul 92

[Text] President Joaquim Chissano has said he hopes his upcoming meeting with Afonso Dhlakama, leader of the

Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo], will produce concrete results that will lead to a cease-fire agreement and the subsequent restoration of peace in the country. In an interview with the NOTICIAS newspaper, the Mozambican head of state said, quote, I cannot give absolute guarantees, but I view that meeting in a positive light, unquote. President Joaquim Chissano added his meeting with the Renamo leader will not be outside the framework of the ongoing Rome peace talks.

#### Government, Renamo Discuss Demobilizing Troops

MB2307160592 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network  
in Portuguese 1400 GMT 23 Jul 92

[Text] The Mozambican peace talks continue in the Italian capital today with a session devoted exclusively to assessing the demobilization and the social and economic reintegration of surplus troops from the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] and the government army.

Journalist Tomas Vieira Mario said the discussions will center on a joint proposal presented by the mediators and official observers last night. According to the source, it is thought that this week's discussions will not make much progress because of the psychological atmosphere created by the announced meeting between President Joaquim Chissano and Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama.

#### Pademo Proposes Transition After Cease-Fire

MB2407051992 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network  
in Portuguese 1730 GMT 23 Jul 92

[Text] In a communique issued in Maputo today, the Mozambique Democratic Party [Pademo] proposed a two-year transitional government after the signing of a cease-fire in the country. During this period, Mozambicans who have sought refuge in neighboring countries would be resettled in their home areas.

According to Pademo, during this period, the constitution should be suspended and the Assembly of the Republic dissolved. Pademo also says that, during this two-year period, the national army must be commanded by a neutral UN official, while the Ministries of Defense, Information, Finance, and Interior should equally be temporarily handed to the United Nations.

Also according to Pademo, another body should be established to replace the State Information and Security Service. On the electoral process, Pademo proposes a system of proportional, not majority, representation.

#### Namibia

##### Minister Says RSA 'Reneging' on Walvis Bay

MB2407092692 Windhoek THE NAMIBIAN in English  
20 Jul 92 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Gurirab Attacks SA on Walvis"]

[Text] Namibian Foreign Minister, Theo-Ben Gurirab has accused the South African Government of "obfuscating and renegeing" on previous agreements concerning the disputed enclave of Walvis Bay.

Making his maiden speech as Namibia's Foreign Minister to the United Nations Security Council last Thursday [16 July], Gurirab acknowledged that lately negotiations on the Walvis Bay and the offshore islands issue "are increasingly getting bogged down" as a result of South African delaying tactics.

Gurirab said in his statement made in the Security Council debate on violence in South Africa that it is not inconceivable that the Namibian Government may have to seek the assistance of the Security Council to secure the reintegration of Walvis Bay and the islands.

He also told Security Council members that the "carnage and instability" in South Africa if not stopped soon could engulf the whole region of southern Africa. Gurirab expressed outrage that some of those involved in the violence were Namibians, particularly "those belonging to the notorious Koevoet [crowbar, former South-West African police counter-insurgency unit] killer unit".

#### **Weapons Caches Viewed as ANC 'Hot Potato'**

MB2407101492 Windhoek *TEMPO* in Afrikaans  
19 Jul 92 p 5

[Report by Chris Coetzee of the Democratic Media Bureau: "ANC Weapons Hot Potato"]

[Text] Namibia will not become the shed for 27,000 tonnes of weapons from former East Bloc countries which the African National Congress [ANC] is marching through southern Africa. Zambia also rejected this deadly cargo, while Angola does not want it anymore.

It was alleged yesterday that senior officers in the South African Defense Force paid a low-key visit to Namibia for negotiations concerning the arsenal, said to be stored at the Granafil warehouses near Luanda.

The deadly cargo is apparently causing tension within the SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] government after a Namibian diplomat approved an ANC request in Dakar, Senegal, during an OAU summit.

The permanent secretary in the Department of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Andreas Guibeb, was also present in Dakar when the ANC declared that its decision to withdraw from Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] was taken on moral grounds, but that its international standing has been affected by incorrect decisions.

Information filtered through the conference room from the same corridors in Dakar, saying that Namibia agreed to house the deadly cargo. This story led to the international controversy that followed. Zambia had already refused the request.

The initial allegations concerning the weapons nests were made by the International Freedom Foundation [IFF], but just as it was about to be refuted as a ploy, the allegations were confirmed by the authoritative military magazine *JANE'S*. The ANC denied this in the strongest possible language. In the process the IFF was condemned as a group of troublemakers.

At this point the Americans became involved as a signatory to the three-sided agreement in 1988 according to which the Angolan civil war had to end and Namibia had to be granted independence. According to the agreement all weapons had to be stored at central points.

The next move in the international chess game was made on Sunday [12 July] when the *SUNDAY TIMES* published an inventory of weapons stored in the Granafil warehouses, a document compiled in February this year and signed by ANC military expert in Luanda Lister Mafeke.

The ANC, together with the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola], again denied the existence of the weaponry, this time in a softer tone.

Angolan Minister of Defense Perpetua Andrade said that if such weapons caches existed they will not be allowed to go to Zambia or Namibia.

Then Joe Modise admitted that the ANC does have a significant number of weapons caches. He added that the MPLA's commitment toward agreements does not mean anything. He alleged that even in Angola lies can be told about the weapons in order avoid an international embarrassment.

Meanwhile, it has also come to light that the weapons had already become a hot potato for the Angolan Government in February. On 24 February the top three ANC leaders in Angola, Fanie Phakola, Lister Sokhele, and Nikolaas Xabanisa, said in a letter to the South Africa leadership that it was possible that the ANC could lose all its weapons in Angola.

The situation has become so troublesome that the MPLA has given the ANC only until the end of July to remove the caches.

It was apparently during this time that the talks between the SWAPO representatives from the Namibian Government and the burdened ANC officials took place in Dakar. In this spirit of comradeship it was agreed that Namibia would do this one little favor for its fellow liberators.

At that stage Libya had already offered to house ANC weapons but this country is more than just a canon shot from South Africa.

**Swaziland**

**King Meets Korean Delegation, Discusses Issues**

MB2407075392 Mbabane THE TIMES OF  
SWAZILAND in English 24 Jul 92 p 4

[Report by Gordon Mbuli: "His Majesty Welcomes Korean Investors Here"]

[Text] His Majesty King Mswati III has said Korean investment in the country is welcome because it will lessen the unemployment problem.

His Majesty was speaking at the Lozitha Palace on Tuesday [21 July] morning when he received a 10-man delegation from the Federation of Korean Industries.

The delegation was led by Mr Choi Chang-whan. [name as published]

The King told Mr Chang-whan that the delegation's visit to Swaziland was very important because it would focus on the areas in commerce and industry in which Swaziland is still lacking.

He said Swaziland has highly educated people who were not employed. Even those who are not educated, the King said, are also not employed and in need of employment.

"Therefore, any kind of investment in the country will be very useful to us because it will solve the unemployment problem in the country.

"Right now, this country is faced with drought, as you have seen all places are dry. We are still praying to God to bring rain because we need it more than ever before."

The King told Mr Chang-whan that his delegation had come at a time when there is a Swazi delegation to the Far East that will cover seven countries, including South Korea.

He said the Swazi delegation's trip is mainly to sell Swaziland to the Asian people, because many people are not aware of Swaziland and confuse it with Switzerland. The King said the coming of the delegation would no doubt, strengthen the relationship that exists between Swaziland and South Korea.

Earlier, Mr Chang-Whan told the King that they had been sent by the Korean Government to promote economic cooperation between the two countries.

The Minister for Commerce and Industry, Senator Barnabas Mhlongo informed the King that the 10-member business delegation represents 1,500 companies in South Korea.

**Zambia**

**MMD Official Comments on Corruption Allegations**

MB2307185992 London BBC World Service  
in English 1705 GMT 23 Jul 92

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] On the face of it, the ruling MMD [Movement for Multiparty Democracy] party in Zambia, in power for only nine months, seems to be in some disarray this week. On Monday [20 July], a founder member of the MMD, Science Minister Lewanika resigned, claiming there was rampant corruption and lack of democracy in the government. Then a pressure group in the MMD, the Caucus for National Unity, CNU, led by Dr. Macwani, announced the formation of a new political party and accused the government of President Chiluba of being unaccountable to the party or the electorate. On the line to Lusaka, Jeremy Skeet asked the secretary of the MMD, General Miyanda, what he thought of the allegations of unaccountability.

[Begin recording] [Miyanda] No, I do not agree, because to be accountable means that you must be accessible, you must be ready to answer when people complain, when people raise issues. Just now, they have these allegations of improper conduct on certain leaders. These are being followed. In the old days, anybody who criticized the leadership would be locked up. This is not happening now and I think when we talk about transparency which the people are criticizing, this cannot happen overnight. I think the people are asking too much.

[Skeet] But even ministers within your government, within the MMD government, have been forced to resign, they say, because your government is corrupt and unaccountable.

[Miyanda] Two ministers have resigned. But both of them have not indicated specifically what corrupt activities have taken place. Secondly, they are not patient enough to wait for the reports from the investigative agencies of the country, to file their reports. We have a body called the (Citet) which investigates and the Anti-corruption Commission. They all participate in investigations. They have not completed their investigation.

[Skeet] You talk a lot about reports from the anticorruption committee and so on and so forth. Now, when are these reports going to be published?

[Miyanda] We have no control over the investigative agencies. These are just like the police. They investigate. When they have finished their reports, they submit the reports and they haven't done so. Once they do so, then the president will act on them.



[Skeet] Now, are you worried that if any MMD members of Parliament break away from your party and join another party, a by-election will be forced? Are you worried about this?

[Miyanda] No. You see, this is the democracy we have fought for and the people are free to come and go. People are free to form political parties of their choice. They can join other existing parties. You cannot compel people to remain in MMD if they do not wish to remain in MMD. Now, if a situation arises where the majority of the members of Parliament resign, obviously the government has to resign. But I don't foresee that situation at all.

[Skeet] But if one MP resigns, you are going to be forced to have a by-election in his constituency or in her constituency and won't it be very embarrassing if then you lose this by-election?

[Miyanda] That is part of the political game. There are three by-elections currently. Two already have taken place and we won both of them. There is a third one to take place in the Eastern Province. The election will be on the 12th of August. We don't know the outcome. I am confident that we shall win. Now, if any other MP resigns, we will contest that seat and the result, you know, will depend on how well we campaign and how popular the party still is. [end recording]

### Zimbabwe

#### Shamuyarira on Opposition Parties, Other Issues

MB2407072492 London BBC World Service  
in English 0430 GMT 24 Jul 92

[From the "Network Africa" program introduced by Mike Pitso]

[Text] [Pitso] In Zimbabwe several opposition political parties have formed an alliance to try and remove the ruling ZANU-PF [Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front] from power. The parties include the Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe, which used to be led by former Prime Minister Ian Smith; the United African National Council, led by another former prime minister, Abel Muzorewa; and the Zimbabwe Africa National Union [word indistinct] Party led by Reverend Ndabaningi Sithole. In an interview with "Network Africa", Ian Smith claimed that the alliance would easily defeat ZANU-PF in a free and fair election. After the interview, Nathan Shamuyarira, Zimbabwe's foreign minister and a senior member of ZANU-PF, called us up last night. I asked him for his reaction:

[Begin recording] [Shamuyarira] Why, they will lose the next election because we have just had by-elections a month ago in which several of these parties put up candidates, and all the candidates lost their deposits. We have also had municipal elections in the last three months, in which some of these parties put up candidates. Also, all lost their deposits. They can never

succeed, but this motley mixture of parties that gathered is certainly doomed to failure because it includes in its midst none other than Ian Smith, who is known by our people to have been a racist.

[Pitso] Now, you said that these parties had done rather poorly in recent by-elections, but I understand that in the elections there was a very low turnout, and there was general apathy. Now, do you believe that your party is still popular?

[Shamuyarira] Yes, our party is still popular. That is all the evidence that one can [words indistinct] you know that all by-elections are (?marked by a) low turnout in between elections. That is true in Britain and in any other society. You do not expect a pretty high [turnout] in a by-election, but our party is still the most popular party, supported by the ordinary people, the peasants and the workers of Zimbabwe. There are a few [words indistinct] intellectuals who do not like us, who make a lot of noise and they are the ones teaming up with Ian Smith, but they do not [words indistinct] any section of the Zimbabwean population.

[Pitso] Now, your party has been accused of unscrupulous corruption, nepotism, fraud, and incompetence, which people say is associated with the philosophy of a one-party state. What is your reaction to that?

[Shamuyarira] We have had three elections so far: in 1980, then 1985, and then 1990 and we plan to have the fourth election in 1995 and all these elections were multiparty. They were fought by different political parties. Our party wanted to establish a one-party state at one time, but we abandoned that idea and we have announced and stressed to the people that we will remain a multiparty state. On the [word indistinct] of corruption, wherever it occurs, we take very firm and vigorous action against it. If you read any of our daily papers, you will find that there are people being prosecuted in the court, in open court, some of those people in very high places. [end recording]

#### Party Leader Denies Joining Front Against Mugabe

MB2407143892 Johannesburg Radio RSA in English  
1100 GMT 24 Jul 92

[Text] The leader of the opposition Unity Movement in Zimbabwe, Mr. Edgar Tekere, has denied that his party has joined the united front against the government of President Robert Mugabe.

Mr. Tekere said he would never join an alliance which included Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole. At a meeting yesterday to announce the formation of the front, Mr. Sithole accused the government of corruption and incompetence.

## Ghana

### Civil Servants Demonstrate in Accra, Provinces

AB2407095092 London BBC World Service  
in English 1705 GMT 23 Jul 92

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Civil servants in Ghana have been on the march in the capital, Accra, and in the provinces today. They are angry at the longstanding demands for better pay and conditions and, especially, parity with the private sector. In Accra, the protesters were further enraged when government officials expected to attend the meeting this morning did not turn up. Well, our correspondent, Ajoa Yeboah-Afari joined the demonstrators this morning and faxed us this report:

[Begin studio announcer recording] Hundreds of angry placard-carrying civil servants wearing red bands, the traditional symbol of protest, deserted what they described as their thankless desks this morning. They blocked the road to the head of state's office, the Castle, in a bid to present their grievances to Flight Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings in person, but were prevented from reaching the Castle gate by schools of armed riot police and a number of commandos.

The police formed what could be described as a defensive wall across the Castle road, blocking the path of the demonstrators, but in a relaxed, nonaggressive manner. Some of them tried to hide their smiles when it was suggested that with the kind of pay given to the police, they should be leading the crowd not blocking its path. At first, the police told the demonstrators they could only send a four-person delegation to the Castle, but this suggestion was turned down because people in the crowd said they all wanted to talk to the head of state.

Eventually, it turned out that Flight Lt. Rawlings was not even in Accra. He is alleged to be on a regional tour. The executive of the Civil Servants Association had a hard time persuading the crowd that Rawlings really had left capital.

I saw three government representatives arriving at the scene: the secretary for mobilization and social welfare, Mr. D.S. Boateng; the secretary for industries, Naval Captain K.A. Buta; and the head of the civil service, Mr. E.A. Sai. The three had apparently come to talk to the crowd but the demonstrators refused to listen to them, insisting they would only talk to J.J., as Flight Lt. Rawlings is popularly known, as they believed the secretaries of state had misled J.J. about workers' suffering. The three beat a hasty retreat after they were booed by the crowd and called names. Eventually, after about an hour, the demonstrators dispersed, saying they would not return to work. [end recording]

## Ivory Coast

### Houphouet-Boigny Urges Amnesty for Detainees

AB2407142092 Abidjan Radio Cote d'Ivoire Chaîne Nationale-Une Network in French 1217 GMT 24 Jul 92

[Address to the nation by President Felix Houphouet-Boigny in Abidjan on 24 July—recorded]

[Text] Dear compatriots: On my return from Europe, after spending about five months out of the country, I promised to hold consultations promptly with the various socioprofessional strata of the country. I also promised that following the consultations, I would deliver an address to the nation. A single point was on the agenda of the consultations, namely the painful events which took place in Abidjan on 18 February during my absence. The various people who spoke to me also used the opportunity to brief me on the many problems confronting their respective groups.

As I am going to Dakar tomorrow for a working session with my fellow heads of state, I ask that you accept that my address this morning will be restricted to a single issue, that is the painful scenes you witnessed on 18 February. All the spokesmen—I would say virtually all, not all of them—who have been coming to my residence for the past 10 days strongly condemned the authors of these disturbances. At the same time, however, knowing that these people are brothers who erred, they appealed to me—not in my capacity as a party leader, but as the leader of a family, the great Ivorian family—to forgive them.

As you know, in our country, although we have not passed a law abolishing the death sentence, no prisoner sentenced to death has ever been executed—and this is unique in Africa. People speak of respecting human rights but we do more than that: We even respect the lives of those sentenced to death.

Second remark: Ours is the only African country where security forces are stoned and sometimes spat at without losing their self-control or reacting. Elsewhere, the riposte is swift, with the casualties you have all been hearing of—people killed and others wounded. We have stated that in our dear Ivory Coast, all change is possible, provided it takes place in an orderly and peaceful atmosphere. As our most valuable possession, peace is indispensable for the harmonious development of our country.

Recently in Yamoussoukro, in continuation of the consultations, a farmer, who was younger than I, told a story about the daily life of farmers. When you are working on your farm and you are wounded by your machete, what do you do to it? You do not destroy it, you do not throw it away; you simply wipe off the blood and take the machete back home and the next day, as always, you use the same machete to work. What a lesson. It is a lesson of love for an object which has no soul; it may wound you but you would not destroy it. Now, what shall we do

to our God-given brothers when they make mistakes, however big these mistakes are?

Will you treat them with less regard than what you have for a machete that has wounded you? This is why—and I have understood the wish of most of those who spoke to me either as spokesmen of the various groups or on individual basis—after condemning those acts I referred to earlier, they made an appeal to me, to my heart as a brother and as a father, to my human heart. They thereby reminded me of what I said to you one day in 1985, at a news conference. I said that my heart is so small but so full of love that it does not have the slightest room for hatred. This does not apply to the heart of Houphouët-Boigny alone; it applies to the hearts of flesh of all Ivorian brothers, hearts full of love for their fellow brothers.

This is the reason for which we should remain constant with our policy. And upon this call made to us by all our brothers and our sisters, I have asked the government to present to the National Assembly an amnesty law. I have pointed out to the parliamentarians the need to pass this law as soon as possible so that the beneficiaries of this law—and who are they? they are all those detained at the Abidjan Central prison, from their leaders to the others—can regain their freedom and also regain all their political rights. This amnesty must be extended to our children, high school as well as university students who are today in jail, so that they too, while recovering their freedom, can go back to school.

You see, I have said it before and I am saying it, in our dear country, the Ivory Coast, all change is possible. We provided for this in our Constitution, through Articles 6 and 7. All change is possible, on condition that it takes place in order and peace, peace which is our most precious property and the surest bond for our harmonious development. But you see, my dearest compatriots, on this earth of ours, there will always be differences between human beings, among peoples, but we Ivorians should ensure that when differences crop up among brothers and sisters in this country, we look peacefully for solutions to these differences, through the patient and stubborn search for peace, through dialogue and negotiation, eschewing any resort to force. Let us search for peace of heart and mind, in justice, tolerance, brotherly friendship, confidence, and love. God is love. Long live the Ivory Coast.

#### **Diplomatic Relations Established With Kuwait**

*AB2307214092 Abidjan Radio Cote d'Ivoire Chaîne Nationale-Une Network in French 1245 GMT 23 Jul 92*

[Joint communique issued in Kuwait on 23 July announcing establishment of diplomatic relations between Ivory Coast and Kuwait]

[Text] Desirous of reinforcing the bonds of friendship and cooperation between their peoples on the basis of the principles of equality, mutual respect for national sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, and the peaceful settlement of differences, the Government of

the Republic of Ivory Coast and the Government of Kuwait have decided to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level.

Issued in Kuwait City on 23 July 1992 in French and Arabic.

Signed: for the Government of Ivory Coast, Amara Essy, minister of foreign affairs; and for the Government of Kuwait, Shaykh Salim al-Sabah al-Salim, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs.

### **Liberia**

#### **Comments on Reported ULIMO-NPFL Fighting Noted**

##### **Sawyer News Conference**

*AB2307193592 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English 0900 GMT 23 Jul 92*

[Excerpt] The interim government of national unity has expressed concern about reports of renewed fighting in the Cape Mount area between ULIMO [United Liberation Movement for Democracy] and the NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia]. Addressing a press conference yesterday at the Executive Mansion, President Amos Sawyer said every effort should be made to find out the truth of these reports, the magnitude and intensity of the fighting to get as much details surrounding the situation there.

He said the government has also received reports of Liberians coming to Monrovia for protection to seek refuge and reports of continued starvation and hardship that face the people in the areas around there. Dr. Sawyer noted that the Liberian people have endured too much suffering and called upon those engaged in armed conflict to observe an immediate cease-fire and concern themselves with the plight of the Liberian people while at the same time find a solution to the Liberian crisis.

He said that in recent discussions of ULIMO in Monrovia, the interim government impressed upon them the need for them to disarm in compliance with the ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] peace plan for this country. The Liberian leader noted that he received some assurances from the delegation and again called upon them to convey the interim government's desire for disarmament to the leadership command in Freetown.

Earlier, President Sawyer said he will be pressing for comprehensive sanctions against the NPFL should they fail to disarm when African foreign ministers meet in Dakar next week. The president said he will be calling on West African leaders to further empower ECOMOG [ECOWAS Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] to carry out its mandate.



President Amos Sawyer has again denied reports that he is supporting dissident groups in and out of the country. To think about such, President Sawyer noted, is ridiculous. The president said he has at no time (?supported) what he called a damned and an armed group. He said Liberians are now in a situation where they have called for disarmament and where ECOMOG has sole responsibility for the protection and security of this country and to support an armed group is totally contrary to the goals of the government.

Dr. Sawyer, speaking at Wednesday's [22 July] press conference at the Executive Mansion, said he wants to see the peace process move forward. He disclosed that as soon as the disarming process ends, a national committee should be established that would allow military specialists from the NPFL, the INPFL [Independent National Patriotic Front of Liberia], and the AFL [Armed Forces of Liberia] to sit down under the auspices of ECOMOG and again to make plans for the reorganization of the Liberian military force.

Dr. Sawyer pointed out that we cannot be calling for the reorganization of the military force, disarming and at the same time doing things to offset the process. It does not make sense, he noted. He said there are people in the community who do not want the peace process to advance. The very people who are spreading these rumors, the president observed, are people who are taking great delight in the throwing of grenades. He said he does not need a secret army and said that his greatest success resides in the speed with which he can turn over the office to an elected government and that those with political ambition should form political parties. [passage omitted]

#### **ECOMOG Unaware of New Fighting**

*AB2407111092 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English  
0900 GMT 24 Jul 92*

[Text] The ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] headquarters in Monrovia says there are no reports of renewed hostilities between the United Liberation Movement for Democracy [ULIMO] and the National Patriotic Front of Liberia [NPFL] within the last 24 hours. Quoting a situation report, the ECOMOG commander, Major General Ishaya Bakut, said there has been no indication of resumption of hostilities between the two groups. The field commander was speaking yesterday at a press briefing in Monrovia.

There have been two separate appeals to the interim government and the peacekeeping force for cease-fire between the warring factions for (?success) of the process of disarmament. Gen. Bakut said once the situation in Congotown and Gbogbo Junction in Cape Mount area improved, ECOMOG will redeploy its men in those areas. The field commander hoped hostilities between the two groups will cease to allow for the creation of the buffer zone.

## **Niger**

### **Further Reaction to Recognition of Taiwan Noted**

#### **HCR Condemns Decision**

*AB2307141592 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network  
in French 1200 GMT 23 Jul 92*

[Text] As you know, the government confirmed its recognition of Taiwan yesterday. This, it says, was in the supreme interest of the nation. As could be expected, the High Council of the Republic [HCR], has reacted to this government decision. The HCR condemns this decision and holds the government leader responsible for it. Here is the HCR's communique read by its secretary general, Mr. Saidou Sabo.

[Begin Sabo recording] HCR communique. So, after several changes of mind, the transition government has finally decided to recognize Taiwan. In this regard, the HCR restates its opposition to this recognition. In fact, this decision by the transition government does not take into account the pledge made in 1974 by our country to the PRC.

The HCR recalls Niger's commitment to respect international agreements, as stipulated under Act No.3 of the sovereign national conference. This decision disregards the value of the multifaceted and [word indistinct] cooperation existing between the PRC and our country nor does it consider the basic diplomatic interests of our country on the international scene.

This decision (?moves away from) the recommendation of the national conference relating to the diplomatic offensive that the transition must undertake. It sacrifices the medium- and long-term interests of our country on the altar of immediate needs. The HCR holds the head of government solely responsible for this decision.

Finally, concerning this question and others, the HCR makes it its duty to draw public attention to the approach adopted by the head of government, which seriously affects the serene relationship between the transition organs and casts aspersions on the sincerity and openness with regard to our partners. [end recording]

#### **PRC Medical Team Stops Work**

*AB2407103892 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network  
in French 1900 GMT 23 Jul 92*

[Text] Following the confirmation of the recognition of Taiwan on 22 July by the transition government, the PRC medical team in Maradi has reportedly started packing up to leave. It is said to have stopped all activities at Maradi Teaching Hospital. From Maradi, Abdoulaye Madoum Fall reports.

[Begin recording] Following a telephone call from the PRC ambassador, the 27 doctors working at Maradi hospital have ceased all activities at the Maradi health



center since this morning. The imminent departure of the specialists in [word indistinct], gynecology and obstetrics, [words indistinct], training, laboratory and physiotherapy will inevitably pose the problem of the treatment of patients at Maradi Hospital.

In view of the current situation of affairs, two solutions are being envisaged. The first is the evacuation of patients to Tera and the second is the evacuation of patients to Zinder Hospital. In view of fuel costs and of the urgent need for surgery on some patients, there is the need for the immediate replacement of this team in the case of their immediate departure. [passage omitted] [end recording]

### Students Union Rejects Decision

AB2407111892 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network in French 1230 GMT 23 Jul 92

[Text] The Niger Students Union [USN] held a big popular rally at Consultation Square in Niamey this morning. On the occasion, the students rejected the entire set of measures made recently by the transition government, particularly the Education Plan No. 3, the recognition of Taiwan, and the Structural Adjustment Program [SAP]. Concerning the SAP, Amadou Moussa, chairman of the USN steering committee reiterated the union's stand. He talked to reporter Abouba Moussa Asmane:

[Begin recording] [Moussa] We of the USN have fought this program since the Zinder debate in 1982. In 1990, we adopted the same strategy concerning the Education Plan No. 3 and it is not today, after suffering loss of human lives in 1983 and 1990 that the USN will allow the authorities to reintroduce the Education Plan No. 3 and the SAP. This would profane the souls of our martyred comrades.

[Asmane] Do you not believe that in view of the country's present economic situation, the Amadou Cheiffou government should agree to the SAP?

[Moussa] I admit that the country's economic situation is difficult but there has been misrepresentation of facts, namely the use of political lies. Actually, there has been fabrication—I mean the government has deliberately exaggerated the situation in order to present people with the fait accompli and to make them accept all sorts of decisions. We of the USN are convinced that if the Amadou Cheiffou government had the political desire and commitment to recover the union's property it would not need to go as far as increasing taxes...

[Asmane, interrupting] Are you hinting at the possibility of finding the necessary financial resources in the country?

[Moussa] Yes I am, for the first time. That is our wish. Amadou Cheiffou must pledge to recover the union's property as the national conference urged him to do.

There is money, people illicitly took this country's property, and they must give it back. It is not their family property nor that of their relatives. [end recording]

### Nigeria

### Babangida, Uganda's Museveni Address Dinner

AB2407120092 Lagos Voice of Nigeria in English 1030 GMT 24 Jul 92

[Text] Nigeria has urged the Organization of African Unity to persuade the various parties to the Convention for a Democratic South Africa, Codesa, to return to the negotiating table. Speaking at a dinner in honor of the visiting Ugandan president, Mr. Yoweri Museveni, President Ibrahim Babangida observed that the situation in South Africa was passing through a delicate phase. President Babangida said that the current development in South Africa required great political impetus of Africans and the international community to see that a nonracial democratic society is in place in the country. He expressed the hope that the ongoing effort by the United Nations would help in eliminating the current wave of township violence and secure an atmosphere for fruitful negotiation.

President Babangida noted with gratitude the United Nations peace efforts in Somalia, Angola, and eastern Europe, as well as the Middle East, saying that the international organization was now better disposed to play its traditional role of ensuring international peace and security. He commended the effort of Uganda at resolving the conflicts in east and central Africa, particularly in Rwanda.

President Yoweri Museveni expressed gratitude to Nigeria for playing the role of a frontline state for the liberation of South Africa. He also commended Nigeria for its peacekeeping efforts in Liberia. The Ugandan leader, who was the chairman of the OAU when the Liberian crisis escalated, stated that it was by the assistance of Nigeria that the continental body intervened in the conflict through the ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] to stop the massacre in that country.

President Museveni, who also got into power through guerrilla struggle, disagreed with the claim that the Liberian rebels were freedom fighters. Justifying the ECOMOG operation, he said that when there was chaos, there would be nothing like prospecting internal affairs if [words indistinct].

He decried the crisis in Somalia which he said had assumed the proportion of Liberia, but regretted that neighboring nations had no resources to restore sanity as was the case in Liberia.

**SDP Presidential Candidate Outlines Platform**

AB2307114592 Lagos NEW NIGERIAN in English  
2 Jul 92 p 3

[By Joshua Jaja]

[Text] Social Democratic Party (SDP) Female presidential aspirant, Mrs. Katherine Akalonu-Wayas, has appealed to the present administration not to allow old politicians to hijack power in the Third Republic.

Mrs. Wayas, one of the three female presidential aspirants, said President Babangida should ensure that he did not handover to 'old crooks', who she said had over the years plundered the nation's economy thereby causing untold hardship to the people.

Mrs. Wayas, who was addressing newsmen in Lagos to formally launch her presidential campaign, pledged to ensure proper representation of women in her government if elected into office as the president.

She also promised that her administration would establish a full-fledged commission which would look into the problems of woman, and would also review marital laws.

The SDP presidential aspirant, therefore, called on women to rally round her and vote en-masse for her, so that they could together fight for the cause of womanhood.

Mrs. Wayas further said that she would scrap the structural Adjustment Programme (SAP), within six months of her administration, and reduce debt commitment through debt conversion, re-financing and re-scheduling.

Other things Mrs. Wayas promised doing if elected were to integrate the military into the mainstream of the decision-making process to stop their thirst for coups, the restructuring of the Nigeria police force to make it live up to its constitutional responsibility of protecting lives and property, and the elevation of the Police College to the status of a university.

**Drug Enforcement Agency Assesses Results**

AB2307123592 Lagos NEW NIGERIAN in English  
4 Jul 92 p 2

[by Alaye Gbenoba]

[Text] The National Drug Law Enforcement Agency (NDLEA) has arrested a total of 902 people since its inception in 1989.

Out of this number, 475 people were arrested in 1990, 289 in 1991 and 148 in the first quarter of this year.

The statistics was given by the Chairman and Chief Executive of the NDLEA, Mr. Fulani Kwajafa, while briefing the world press on the activities of his agency in Lagos yesterday.

He told journalists that the figures suggested that the number of traffickers was increasing and stressed that 'it is very worrying that the quantities that are being carried is increasing.'

According to him, quantity of drugs that were seized amounted to 360 kilogrammes in 1990, about 2,820 kilogram in 1991 and 1,630 kilogrammes in the first quarter of this year.

He further disclosed that cases prosecuted to date total 1,258, out of which 144 convictions were secured.

Giving further statistics, Mr. Kwajafa remarked that his agency has recorded in addition, a total of 41 cases of abandoned hard drugs made up of 25 cocaine, five heroin, 10 cannabis and one of other drugs.

He declared: 'What we are now observing is that the airport in particular are being a no-go area for the Nigerian traffickers, because of the strict control maintained there'.

'Let me state categorically that traffickers should fear that they will be caught, prosecuted and sentenced no matter how long it takes', Mr. Kwajafa also warned.

The chairman also said that his agency has identified suitable infrastructures that would in the next few months be turned into courts solely to try drug offenders, pointing out that the courts would be appropriately staffed by the Federal Ministry of Justice.

On interdiction of drug offence suspects, Mr. Kwajafa added that it would provide significant deterrence to narcotic traffickers, but noted that it involved not only 'our own efforts, but also co-operation between Nigeria and the international community.'

He said that the Federal Government was committed to the total eradication of drug trafficking in the country.

He pointing out that the dedication of resources was in recognition of the fact that narcotics trafficking was a problem affecting our families, society and as relationship with friends in the international community.

**Sierra Leone**

**Strasser Meets Saudi Official, Asks for Assistance**

AB2307085092 Freetown SLBS Radio in English  
2000 GMT 17 Jul 92

[Excerpts] Sierra Leone's honorary consul in Jeddah, Shaykh 'Abd-al Kader Asad, last evening [as heard] held discussions with the chairman of the Supreme Council of the NPRC [National Provisional Ruling Council] and head of state, Captain Valentine Strasser, in Freetown. [passage omitted]

Capt. Strasser assured the honorary consul that the NPRC Government will keep the democratic process

intact and ensure the return to civilian rule and uphold fundamental human rights. He spoke about plans to set up an advisory committee to guide the NPRC in mapping out the road to civilian rule in a manner that will be acceptable to all Sierra Leoneans. To ensure a smooth and early return to civilian rule, Capt. Strasser said our friends and well-wishers at home and abroad must contribute meaningfully to our economic recovery program and the achievement of other goals that the NPRC has set itself. He hoped Shaykh Asad will use his influence as a renowned banker to get assistance from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and other resources as his own contribution to the realization of our national aspirations.

Shaykh [Asad] assured Capt. Strasser that he will do all in his power to ensure that Sierra Leone gets the assistance it so badly needs. He extended an invitation to Capt. Strasser to visit the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to explore areas of possible assistance. Earlier, Sierra Leone's ambassador to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Mr. A.M.B. Jallo [name as heard], paid glowing tribute to the efforts of Shaykh [Asad] in seeking the interest of this country and Sierra Leoneans in Saudi Arabia. The secretary of state for foreign affairs, Dr. Ahmed Dumbuya, who chaired the ceremony, presented the honorary consul to the head of state.

## Togo

### Opposition Leader Gunned Down During Attack

AB2407084892 Lome Radio Lome in French  
0600 GMT 24 Jul 92

[Text] Deadly and criminal violence continues to darken the sociopolitical landscape of the Togolese people. Yesterday evening, while all Togolese, democrats or not, seemed resolved to ensure the essential conditions for our democratic process, namely free, peaceful, and fair elections, a criminal hand emerged again from the darkness to shoot at close range a leader of a Togolese party. The victim was Mr. Tavo Amorin, first national secretary of the Pan-African Socialist Party, who was seriously injured by bullets during an attack yesterday evening at around 2130.

According to medical sources, Mr. Amorin, who is also a member of the High Council of the Republic and of the executive bureau of the newly formed Collective of Democratic Opposition-II [COD-II], received several bullet shots in the abdomen and in the leg before being admitted in an unconscious state to the operation theater at the Lome Tokoin University Teaching Hospital [CHU]. The prime minister, who was informed, dispatched a doctor to the CHU to keep him regularly informed about the situation.

Concerning this attack and according to initial accounts, shortly before 2130, a man in civilian clothing opened fire with an automatic weapon on Mr. Amorin who was walking in the Tokoin Gbondje residential district. According to

these testimonies, he had just attended a COD-II meeting. In the meantime, we are waiting for the first medical report on whether Mr. Amorin's life is out of danger and on the medical effects of this gratuitous attack.

### Details of Constitutional Referendum Announced

AB2407065092 Lome Radio Lome in French  
1900 GMT 22 Jul 92

[Cabinet communique issued in Lome on 22 July—read by Communication and Culture Minister Tchimbiano Djagba]

[Text] During its proceedings, the Cabinet listened to a report by the secretary of state to the minister of territorial administration and security in charge of elections on the organization of the constitutional referendum. The Cabinet examined and adopted a bill fixing the number of National Assembly deputies at 79 and several draft decrees on the implementation of the electoral code relating to electoral districting, the conditions for voter participation, and the fixing of the opening and closing dates of the period for establishing electoral lists.

According to Article 1 of the decree on voter participation, those who qualify for voting will be as follows: Togolese by filiation; Togolese who have acquired nationality by reason of their birth in Togo or by naturalization; Togolese by assimilation and their descendants of 18 years of age who have adopted de facto Togolese nationality and whose interests are mainly based in Togo and took part in the March 1990 elections.

The decree fixing the dates for the opening and closing of the period for the establishment of the electoral lists in all the prefectures and municipalities sets the timeframe from 27 July to 10 August. To this effect, the operations will take place according to the following timetable: display of electoral lists—27 July; registration and cancellation claims—from 27 July to 1 August; administrative commission's decision—1 to 3 August; appeal to the tribunal—3 to 7 August; tribunal's decision—7 to 9 August; closing of operations: 10 August, in the evening.

The Cabinet also set the date for the constitutional referendum as 23 August and also adopted a decree establishing the members of the National Electoral Commission.

Examining the internal situation and from the point of view of the organization of the constitutional referendum, the minister of territorial administration and security informed the Cabinet about the ongoing police organization to make it more efficient for the upcoming elections.

Furthermore, two ministers briefed the Cabinet. The first briefing was by the minister of equipment and

mines on a joint Togo-Benin sensitization mission to the African Development Bank [ADB] and the Arab Monetary Fund to seek loans for the Ajarala hydroelectric development project on the Mono River. This joint Togo-Benin project is estimated at 60 billion CFA francs. The commitment of the following donors, among others, ADB, World Bank, Central Fund for Economic Cooperation, Kuwaiti Fund, and the Abu Dhabi Fund will enable the total sum to be obtained at the next donors' meeting scheduled for October 1992. Construction, to begin at the end of next year, will be done by the Electric Company of Benin.

The second communication was presented by the minister of industries and parastatals on the oil refinery rehabilitation project. What can be retained from this communication is that since the government's concern is complete privatization of the refinery, invitations to tender in this connection enabled the reception of several bids. To enable the government to rapidly finalize the project, an interministerial commission was set up.

Issued in Lome on 22 July 1992.

Signed, The Cabinet

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27 July 1992

